# Choice Perfumes COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

## Colgate's.

arranged for methods of communication between their towns. This argument Judge Herrick pronounces unsound. He says on this point:

their towns. This argument Judge Herrick pronounces unsound. He says on this point:

It was found that under the Constitution in existence in this State prior to January 1, 1895, irregular districts could be formed, there being no requirement in our Constitution that they should be compact. Those who formed them would allege reasons of convenience of communication, etc., which the courts did not feel that they were at liberty, under the then requirements of the Constitution and the discretion that they were at liberty, under the then requirements of the Constitution and the discretion that they were at liberty, under the then requirements of the Constitution and the discretion that they were at liberty, under the then requirements of the Constitution has been placed the requirement of compactness, so that territorially the districts are required to be "of convenient and contiguous territory and in as compact form as practicable."

If the requirements as to apportionment were left at that, there would still be an opportunity for the exercise of discretion that would produce inequalities of representation when measured by the number of inhabitants in each district, and to reduce that discretion to a minimum the further provisions were brought in that no district should contain a greater excess in population over a district in the same Senate district, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such Assembly district, and to minimize it still further we have the following clause: "Towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants."

Thus the whole literit, it will be seen, of the changes effected by the provisions of the people into Assembly district, so as to produce an equality of representation, and give to every elector an equality of representation, and give to every elector an equality of representation, and the word inhabitants is mandatory, and that he word shall is the

rament, equality of representation and "equalicies of the exercising the suffrage"; and is to divert the requirement as to convenience from the purpose twas intended to subserve and open the door for nexercise of discretion uncontrollable by the ouris and under which representation by the people may be juggled with and a majority given a reater voice than it is entitled to, or a minority iven an equal and perhaps superior voice to the najority. These things cannot be absolutely prented but the danger of them may be infalmized, in absolutely equal division based upon population on the precise when neither counties nor towns an be divided, but so far as it can be produced inder the law it should be compelled.

It is true that the difference in population between the two districts is small compared with the difference that have been hereofore permitted in the division of countles into Assembly districts, at by a strict compliance with the Constitution it may be made much emiller. In this case meither he letter nor the spirit of the Constitution has eaching and setting aside the apportionment and ivision of Assembly districts in 31. Assembly districts in 31. Assembly districts in 31. Assembly districts in 31.

### TWO GIRLS FAINT IN COURT.

FUENES AT THE HEARING IN THE-GROVE-ST. RAID CASE.

The prisoners captured by Acting Inspector Brooks in his raid on the alleged disorderly house No. 39 Grove-st, late on Saturday afternoon, were arraigned yesterday morning before Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. They Millicent Street, the alleged proprietress, who so shrewdly that the police had been unable eight young women who were charge were visiting it at the time of the raid. treet woman was charged with keeping a disor

who were visiting it at the time of the state. Street woman was charged with keeping a disorderly house, and also with violation of the excise law. Her two servants were also charged with the latter offence, while the other prisoners were arraigned for disorderly conduct. The Street woman was held for trial, as were the two servants.

Magistrate Simms discharged all the inmates except Elste Askins and Mary Daly, the youngest of the girls, against who he had separate complaints drawn under a law that girls found in disorderly houses may be committed to an institution whose management accords with their religious bellef.

Counsel for the defence declared that the Askins girl was a respectable dressmaker, and had gone to the house simply to deliver a fress to the Street woman. The Magistrate decided to postpone the case, and held the girl in \$1,500 hall. The Askins girl then fainted and fell to the floor. When the girl recovered consciousness she made a long statement, saying that she came here from Ireland a year ago, and since then had twice undersone operations in the New-York Hospital for relief from suffering caused by a fall when she was achild. She declared that she was lame from the effect of the operations. She said that she was still under the treatment of Dr. F. G. Near, of No. 236 West Fifty-first-st. Inspector Brooks said that Dr. Near had so informed him, and Magistrate Simms discharged the girl.

The Daly girl fainted several times, and finally became hysterical. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

pital in an ambulance.

## MAGISTRATE MOTT SCORED.

THE REV. CHARLES P. M'CARTHY SAYS HE IS NOT FIT TO BE ON THE BENCH.

The Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, principal of the cademy of Medical Hypnotism, gave a lecture on "Hypnotism" last night at his parlors, No. 40 West Twenty-seventh-st., in the course of which he made "Hypnotism" last night at his parlors, No. We well
Twenty-seventh-st., in the course of which he made
a reference to the Barbara Aub case and the case
of Lizzle Schauer. He said that he had no doubt
that if he had Barbara Aub in his parlor for ten
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that if he had Barbara Aub in his parlor for ten
torrespondence, the Secritary of State would be
willing or able to respond to it until after the
return of the Administration to Washington,
unless, indeed, he should receive authority by
telegraph to de so. wind contradicting her first one. "But what could be the good of it?" he said. "Not only would it be a crime, but it would be black magic. A man called on me a few days ago and asked me if I could hypnotize Barbara Aub. I replied that I could. The man asked me if I would. I said I would not for all the money in New-York use my power for the commission of a crime such as getting another

confession from Barbara.

Referring to Lizzie Schauer, the eighteen-year-old girl, who was committed to the Workhouse by Magistrate Mott in the Essex Market Police Court Fri-

istrate Moit in the Essex Market Police Court Friday, he said:

"It would be a disgrace to Pagan times, let alone to a civilized community. A Magistrate calling himself a sentleman sends a pure and innocent girl to a prison filled with hardened criminals.

"This Magistrate says that only abandoned women are alone on the streets at night. Tis a libel on the womanhood of our city. There are thousands of honest, upright girls and women who work half the night for the pittance that saves them from a dishonest life, and shall this man brand them as women of shame?

"Our law should not allow a Magistrate of that kind on the bench of Justice. There must be something wrong when such a thing will be allowed. I would rather be the brute Langerman than such a Magistrate, who must bear the responsibility of seending an innocent girl into the company of confirmed sinners and convicts."

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS.

Few arrivals were registered at the hotels yesterday, and the corridors were extremely quiet last night. It is expected, however, that good business

will prevail during the remainder of the week.

ALBEMARLE.
P. Hollinsworth, Philadelphia.
W. Amory & wife, Boston.
J. W. Henning, Tuxedo
Park.
C. B. Dunn, Philadelphia.
W. L. Parker & wife, Boston.
Mrs. A. G. Beardstey, Auburn.
Miss C. S. Duer, New-Haven.
D. Duer & wife, New-Haven.
Haven.
BEOALWAY CENTRAL.
L. Smith Milwankes will prevail during the remainder of the week.

BROADWAY CENTRAL.
B. S. Gibbs, Beston.
A. Walin, London, Eng.
C. W. Smith, Chicago.
G. W. Batn, Lexington, Ky.
G. M. Mason, Cape Town.
W. H. Armstrong, Washington.

Phillipa, Aspen, Col.
Interber, St. Louis.
V. Scaley, Cincinnati.
Kimball, Indianapolis.
Lake, Newport
BRUNSWICK.
Steedman, Providence, r R. M. Brady, Berda.
W. W. Dansen, Camden, da.

muda.

Miss T. F. Wilson, Ottawa.
Captain Urquhart, Scotiand.
J. B. Yeazer, Wilkesharre
R. A. Titus, Chicago.
O. A. Poole, Yokohama.
GHLSEY.
J. Meizs, Pottstown, Penn.
E. S. Bruce & wife, Chicago.
D. K. Ford, St. Paul.

All Who May Want Furniture will do well to visit at once GEO. C. FLINT CO., 45 West 23d SL THE PARTY WHEN

MANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS LOOKED FOR BY THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

SPEAKER REED WILL NAME HIS COMMITTEES REPORT, AND LORD SALISBURY'S AN-

SWER TO THE PRESIDENT'S DIS PUBLIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 8 .- In a political sense the present week promises to be an exceedingly lively and eventful one in Washington. Republican National Committee will hold its regular quadrennial meeting to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention which will nominate the candidate who will be elected President of the United States next year. Seven or eight cities are contending for the honor of tives from most of them are already on the

cities. Another matter which the National Committee will be asked to consider, and perhaps ac upon, is the proposition to change the basis of that the number of delegates from each State or Territory shall be fixed by the number of votes cast therein for the Republican ticket at the last Presidential election, instead of by the number of Senators and Congress districts. It is expected that Speaker Reed will announce

his committee appointments this week. This is a gates feel a deep and intense personal interes and anxiety, and it is also one upon which the wise and efficient conduct of legislative affairs in the House of Representatives so largely de pends, that the fruits of Speaker Reed's toil will be examined and weighed with interest by millions of men throughout the country. The task has been and still is an unusually difficult and perplexing one this time for so considerate and patriotic a man as Mr. Reed to perform, even with all his ability and the unequalled opportunity that he has had to discover the relative bers of the LIHI Congress, and nearly the same proportion of them were never members of any

Moreover, since his arrival in Washington My Reed has discovered that he must face another embarrassment, one which none of his predecessors in the Speaker's chair was ever required to What was indicated in these dispatches several weeks ago as likely to occur has already begun to happen-the Democratic factions have begun to fight each other more flercely and with greater bitterness than they did when they together formed the majority in both the Senate and House of Representatives. In the latter body the Cuckoos, or Administration Dem-

Senate and House of Representatives. In the latter body the Cuckoos, or Administration Democrats, as they prefer to style themselves, are outnumbered about two to one by the free silver or anti-Administration faction.

Nominally, only three political parties—the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties—are represented in the House, but actually there are two Democratic parties or factions, each of which asserts that it is the only real Simonpure Democratic party. Members of the pure Democratic party. Members of the stronger faction are clamoring against the as-signment of Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi—the stronger faction are clamoring against the assignment of Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi—the beautiful and profound Catchings—to the Committee on Rules, of which he was a member in the LHd and LHId Congresses, and a formal protest in their behalf against the appointment has been made to the Speaker. Of course, no-body except the Speaker knows whether or not he has proposed, or now intends, to give Catchings that particular assignment. Now, if he makes the appointment the untl-Administration Democrats will declare that it was done against their protest, and, on the other hand, if he does not make it, the Cuckoos will cry out that the Speaker is under the influence of the antl-Administration free-silver faction of the minority. This complication is surely unique.

A third interesting event of the week will be the publication of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, after what President Cleveland had to say about the National finances in his annual message, is await-

tional finances in his annual message, is await-ed with unusual interest and eager curiosity. The situation must be a somewhat embarrassing The situation must be a somewhat embaliassing one to Secretary Carlisle, in view of his previous reports to Congress and his response to a Senate resolution a few days before the expiration of the LHId Congress. Probably, however, it would be unreasonable, not to say absurd, to expect Mr. Carlisle to take other, or at least contrary, ground from that taken by President

Cleveland.

Whether the week will be also marked by any revelations from the President or his Secretary of State in regard to the Venezuelan controversy does not appear to be by any means certain. The Administration—meaning President Cleveland, of course—is absent on a gunning expedition which has taken him into the wilds of North Carolina, and he may or may not return in season to make any communication to Congress on the Venezuelan question before next week. Neither is it known whether, if he next week. Neither is it known whether, if he should return, he would hasten to take Congress and the country into his confidence. Moreover, it is by no means certain that, if the House of

In any event, however, the week will be an unusually lively and interesting one.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE GILL PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DECLINES TO EXERCISE

Washington, Dec. 8 (Special).-The President has acted adversely in the case of a private soldler of the Army in relation to whom a Cabinet officer, an acting head of a Department, Major-General Miles, two other prominent Army officers and a number of clerks of the Weather Bureau have shown much interest. The soldier is Private Gill, of the artillery, recently attached to a battery serving at the Washington Barracks. Some time ago Gill was tried and convicted by a court-martial on the serious charge of assaulting a superior officer, one of the gravest of military offences. The officer in the case was Lieutenant William E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery. It appeared from the evidence adduced that Lieutenant Birkhimer detected Gill in commission of disorderly, if not scandalous, acts, and attempted to arerst him. This particular misconduct of Gill though for good reasons the facts are not made public. He resisted arrest and struck Lieutenant Eirkhimer a number of blows. Finally he made his escape, but was subsequently apprehended.

court-martial sentenced Gill to imprisonment for four years. The finding was approved by Major-General Miles, then commanding the Department of the East, of which the Washington Parracks is a post. Shortly after General Miles's action became known a number of employes of the Weather Bu reau, who had formerly served under Lieutenant Birkhimer, and who seemed particularly bitter against that officer, drew a petition to the President urging elemency in the case. The petitioners charged Lieutenant Birkhimer with previous cruelty, and alleged that by nature he was harsh and

tyrannical. Petitions of the kind are most unusual, and this one brought forth no little comment. It now appears that the clerks who addressed the President enlisted the sympathy of Secretary Morton. After reviewing the history of the case, the Secretary made an indorsement on the petition, urging its favorable consideration. He seems to have lost sight of the fact that a grave military question was involved, and to have forgotien that the personality of Lieutenant Birknimer did not enter thio the matter. He based his recommendation on the ground of "humanity." Then the record went to General Miles, who remarked that the case was not one which in his judgment called for elemency, as Gill had had a far trial and was convicted of a serious military offence upon evidence which appeared to be conclusive as to his guilt. one brought forth no little comment. It now ap-

dence which appeared to be conclusive as to his guilt.

Then Colonel Barr, of the Judge Advocate's Department, serving at the time on General Miles's staff, had an opportunity to express his views. This he did in an emphatic manner. He said in brief, that the character and past conduct of Licutenant Birkhimer was not a matter of issue; that Gill had been justly declared guilty of the offence alloged, and that elemency should not be exercised in his behalf. Indirectly and in severe terms he scored the petitioners for their accusations against Licutenant Birkhimer as being irrevelent and immaterial. Next the record went to Acting Secretary of War Doc, who in a brief indorsement said firmly that the case was one which deserved no special consideration at the hands of the President, certainly no act of elemency. The

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THEODORE B. STARR, Madison Square.

matter has been before the President for several weeks. Finally, he has settled the question, and, in returning the petition to the War Department, has said: "Declined. There appears to be no good ground for the clemency urged. The sentence of the court-martial will be executed."

Gill will therefore be imprisoned for a period of four years.

nettes, etc.

## WHERE WILL IT BE HELD?

HOT BUT FRIENDLY RIVALRY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO AND ST. LOUIS DELEGATIONS MAKING THE MOST VIGOROUS FIGHT-THE CIDED BEFORE WEDNESDAY-

ALL THE COMMITTEEMEN

ON THE GROUND. Washington, Dec. 8.-The rotunda of the Arington Hotel presented an animated scene to-Everywhere Republican politicians of Manley, of Maine; Chauncey I. Filley, of Missourl; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, and James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, were conspicuous among the throng. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, looked in for a short time to renew his acquaintance with

me of his New-England friends. conference in the upper rooms of the hotel with Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, and others of the Ohio friends of Governor McKinley, shook hands Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, the chairman of the National Republican Committee. Senators Platt and Hawley, of Connectiwere in a group with M. H. De Young, of California, while Senators White and Perkins, were using their united efforts to secure the Re-

the basis of representation for the Southern States, which provoked a storm of opposition at the last meeting of the committee, will be only incidentally considered, and its final settlement will be referred to the National Convention, as already foreshadowed in these dispatches. It is not unlikely that Tuesday will be devoted

to a discussion of such routine matters as will

naturally form a part of the committee's work, and that the placing in nomination of the cities which are seeking the honor of entertaining the convention will be postponed until Wednesday. The committee will thus be two days in session. It does not appear to-night that any of the advantage in the race. H. T. Osborne, of Los Angeles, speaking for the California delegation, expresses himself as hopeful of success. He and Mayor Rader, of that city, have spent the last ten days in Washington, and during that period have done effective missionary work in behalf of the Pacific Coast Metropolis. Mr. Osborne says that San Francisco will start with nine votes from the Rocky Mountain country, which will not desert San Francisco under any circumstances. He claims two votes in New-England and a number of others in the Middle, West and the trans-Mississippi country. He predicts that San Francisco will show a greater strength on

the first ballot than any of its competitors. The committee from St. Louis, headed by Mayor Walbridge, and consisting of S. M. Kennard, F. S. Brownell, N. Frank, William Warner, C. Rt.inwater, W. A. Thompson, C. H. Sampson, G. G. Boyd, F. Gainnell, H. O. Townsend, J. M. Hayes, Thomas Booth, C. H. Hack and S. A. Thompson, arrived this afternoon at the Arlington, and at once opened heal-quarters. They were preceded several days ago by Chauncey I. Filley, the ex-postmaster and veteran Republican politician of that city. R. C. Kerens, speaking with a United Press reporter, expressed the belief that, while St. Louis's claims will be vigorously opposed by the friends of other cities, victory will at last perch upon its banners. Without attempting to disparage the rival claimants, he directed especial attention to the central location of the Missouri metropolis; to its splendid railway Mayor Walbridge, and consisting of S. M. Ken-Missouri metropolis; to its splendid railway onnections, to its numerous and commodious obtels, capable of accommodating 50,000 straners with ease, and to the general hospitality which St. Louis promises to accord to the oelecates. Missouri, he says, is a Republican State, a majority of her Congress delegation being Republican, and the location of the convention within her borders would be a matter of great gratification to the rank and file of the party. He added, in conclusion, that he had received encouragement from unlooked-for quarters, and that he was certain St. Louis would develop a strength which would ultimately result in

giving her a majority of the votes.

It may be said here that the number of votes cast in the committee will be fifty-three. This will be one each from the forty-four States and seven Territories, including Alaska, the Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, and those of Senator Carter, of Montana, the chairman, and Mr. Bliss, of New-York, the treasurer of the committee. It will thus be seen that twenty-

seven votes are necessary to a choice.

A careful inquiry among committeemen and others to-nighs reveals the fact that no one city will secure a majority of votes on the first ballot. To an unprejudiced observer it is evident that San Francisco. Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg will be well represented at the start. New-York, which is also a claimant, is not respect to actions.

New-York, which is also a claimant, is not regarded seriously

The Western men regard New-York as being too far East to justify sending the convention there, and it is also thought that the enormous population surrounding the city would so completely swallow up the convention that its identity and prominence would be practically destroyed. Information was received this afternoon that the committee of New-Yorkers who will visit Washington in its behalf will not reach here until a late hour to-morrow. They also here until a late hour to-morrow. They will establish headquarters at the Arlington.

will establish headquarters at the Arlington.

The Pittsburg committee appears to be a little late reaching the field, but word was had tonight that two Pulman cars had been chartered by the delegation from that city, and that they would arrive in Washington to-morrow morning. The Ohio people are scrupulously refraining from participation in the struggle for choice of location, contenting themselves with booming the candidacy of Governor McKinley and leaving the choice of place to the friends of the various cities. They express the hope, however, that the convention may go to some central city, and are inclined to believe that ultimately either Chicago or St. Louis will be selected.

Ex-Senator T. C. Platt, of New-York, came over in advance of the representatives of the Board of Trade and Transportation. He reached Washington this evening and took quarters at the Arlington.

On the arrival of Mr. De Young to-night the Californians in the city held a conference to duscuss the situation and prepare their plans for taking the convention to San Francisco.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

DELIEF THAT SECRETARY OLNEY MADE OUT A STRONG CASE-THE VIEW THE PRESIDENT TOOK OF THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE

HEAD OF THE STATE

DEPARTMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH "O THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 8 .- The reply of Lord Salis-

tury to Secretary Olney is securely locked up in the State Department. While it is known that the English Prime Minister declines at much ength to submit the question of the Verezuelan boundary question to arbitration, his special arguments are kept from the public. It is reasonable to suppose that in the near future Congress will be permitted to read a copy of Lord Salisbury's reply, and also the original note of the State Department. As the answer of Great Britain is adverse to the claims of the State Department, there may be some delay on the part of the President in communicating with Congress. Members of the Senate and House stand ready to pass a resolution calling for the correspondence at an early day, however, and if the delay is unusual a measure of this nature will be passed.

In the Senate there are several who will not show much patience in determining upon a pression is growing that Mr. Olney's legal preentation of the case is sound and strong, and that he argued with much cleverness the question of the validity of British contentions, but that the American feature-that relating to the Mon roe Doctrine-could have been stated much more firmly and directly. This disposition seems to be to assume that the Secretary of State has departed from the custom of the present Administration and shown some vigor, but specific

The President in his message only dealt in generalities. He left the details to be reported upon learning that Lord Salisbury had finally decided what to say after nearly six months' deliberation. There are not a few among the well-in of Mr. Olney's note will show that the President's timidity in foreign affairs stands out in the Venezuelan note rather too prominently. N one seems to doubt that the Secretary of State had firm views, but remembering what has gone before, it is difficult to imagine that the Presi

As indicating the President's conversion by Mr. Olney, if the latter's note turns out to be a specially vigorous one, it is of interest to take retary of State. Of greater moment, perhaps fact that Secretary Blame was the only head of the State Department who succedded in obtaining from an English Prime Minister Lord Salisbury, by the way-a reply to notes to Minister Phelps relative to the boundary of. Great Britain's Guiana possessions, His remarks are worthy of attention now, chiefly be cause they indicated the views of President Cleveland at that time. The object was to have the dispute submitted to arbitration. Mr. Bay ard spoke thus in one note to Minister Phelps:
The good offices of this Government have been tendered to Venezuela, to susgest to Great Braiain the submission of the boundary dispute to arbitration; but, when shown that such action on our part would exclude us from acting as arbitrator, Venezuela ceased to press the matter in that direction. White she has expressed her acceptance in principle, upon our suggestion, of arbitration as a means of settling the disputed question, she has at the same time indicated an unwillingness to accept as arbitrator any Government but that of the United States, and has explicitly requested this Government to act in that capacity. To such a request, however, coming from only one of the interested parties, no answer could be returned, beyond an expression of the opinion that a request to arbitrate could be entertained by this Government only when coming concurrently from both parties to the controversy.

Again in a confidential note to Mr. Phelps dated December 30, 1886, Mr. Bayard said:

dated December 30, 1886, Mr. Bayard said:

It does not appear that at any time heretofore the good offices of this Government have been actually tendered to evert a rupture between Great Britain and Venezuela. Our inaction in this regard would seem to be due to the reluctance of Venezuela to have the Government of the United States take any steps having relation to the action of the British Government which might, in appearance even, prejudice the resort to our arbitration or mediation, which Venezuela desired. Nevertheless, the records abundantly testify our friendly concern in the adjustment of the dispute; and the intelligence now received warrants me in tendering, through you, to Her Majesty's Government, the good offices of the United States to promote an amicable settlement of the respective claims of Great Pritain and Venezuela in the premises.

tive claims of Great Britain and Venezuela in the premises.

As proof of the impartiality with which we view the question, we offer our arbitration, if acceptable, to both countries. We do this with the less hesitancy as the dispute turns upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts. Her Majesty's Government will readily understand that this attitude of friendly neutrality and entire impartiality touching the merits of the controversy, consisting wholly in a difference of facts between our friends and neighbors, is entirely consistent and compatible with the sense of responsibility that rests upon the United States in relation to the South American republies. The doctrines we announced two generations ago, at the instance and with the cordial support and approval of the British Government, have lost none of their force or importance in the progress of time, and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are equally interested in conserving a status, the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experience of more than half a century.

It is to be observed that Mr. Bayard never sent

It is to be observed that Mr. Bayard never sent out an important State paper without previous consultation with President Cleveland, and the foregoing is to be taken as the attitude at that time of the President. The Monroe Doctrine is referred to mildly, but no demands were made, and there was not even a vigorous presentation of the case It was Mr. Blaine, through Minister Lincoln,

who first got any definite reply fron England's Foreign Secretary. On May 1, 1890, he sent this telegram to Minister Lincoln:

Mr. Lincoln is instructed to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about the resumption of diplomatic interceurse between Great Britain and Venezuela as a preliminary step toward the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration. The

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joint proposals of Great Britain and the United States toward Portugal, which have just been brought about, would seem to make the present time propitious for submitting this question to an international arbitration. He is requested to propose to Lord Salisbury, with a view to an accompose to Lord Salisbury, with a view to an accompose to Lord Salisbury, with a view to an accomposition, that informal conference be had in Washington or in London of representatives of the three Powers. In such conference the position of the United State is one solely of impartial friendship toward both litigants. Under date of May 5, 1890, Mr. Lincoln re-

plied that he had had that day an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury. His Lordship listened with attention to what the American Minister had to say. After remarking that the interruption of diplomatic relations was Venezuela's own act, he said that Her Majesty's Government had not for some time been very keen about attempting a settlement of the dispute, in view of their feeling of uncertainty the stability of any Venezuelan Government, owing to the frequency of revolutions in that quarter; but that he would take pleasure in considering the suggestion after consulting the Colonial Office, to which he would first have to refer Mr. Blaine's suggestion. Commenting on the interview, Mr. Lincoln said: Commenting on the interview, Mr. Lincoin said.
While Lord Salisbury did not intimate what would
probably be the nature of his reply, there was certainly nothing unfavorable in his manner of receiving the suggestion: on the contrary, in the
course of the conversation he spoke of arbitration in
a general way, saying that he thought there was
more chance of a satisfactory result and more freedom from complication in the submission of an
international question to a jurisdiction other than
to a sovereign power, adding that he had found it so
in questions with Germany. A few days later Mr. Blaine, in a letter to Mr. Lin-

It is desired that you shall do all you can consist-intly with our attitude of impartial friendliness to nduce some accord between the contestants by which the merits of the controversy may be fairly secertained and the rights of each party justly con-irmed. It is evident that the shifting footine on which the British boundary question has rested for everal years past is an oostace to such a correct which the firsts of the content of the content appreciation of the nature and grounds of her claim as would alone warrant the formation of any opin-

Lord Salisbury's statement followed on May 25. It was addressed to Mr. Lincoln, and is the only known recent expression of Great Britain as to her attitude in the dispute. Lord Salisbury

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th inst., stating that you had been instructed by your Government to tender to Her Majesty's Government the earnest good offices of the United States, with a view of bringing about a resumption of the interrupted diplomatic relations between Her Majesty's Government and that of Venezuela as a preliminary step toward negotiations for the amicable settlement by arbitration of the long standing questions respecting the boundary line between Venezuela and British Gulana.

Her Majesty's Government are very sensible of the

for the amicable settlement by arbitration of the long standing questions respecting the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Her Majesty's Government are very sensible of the friendly feelings which have prompted this offer on the part of the United States Government. They are, however, at the present moment in communication with the Venezuelan Minister in Paris, Señor Urbaneja, who has been authorized to express the desire of his Government for the renewal of diplomatic relations and to discuss the conditions on which it may be effected. The rupture of relations was, as your Government is aware, the act of Venezuela, and Her Majesty's Government had undoubtedly reason to complain of the manner in which it was effected. But they are quite willing to put this part of the question aside, and their only desire is that the renewal of friendly intercourse should be accompanied by arrangements for the settlement of the several questions at issue.

Her Majesty's Government would wish to have the opportunity of examining Venezuela's reply, and ascertaining what prospect it would afford of an adjustment of existing differences, before considering the expediency of having recourse to the good offices of a third party.

I may mention that, in so far as regards the frontier between British Gulana and Venezuela, I have informed Señor Urbaneja of the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to abandom certain portions to arbitration, reserving only that territory as to which they believe their rights admit of no reasonable doubt. If this offer is met by the Venezuelan Government in a corresponding spirit, there should be no insuperable difficulty in arriving at a solution. But public opinion is, unfortunately, much excited on the subject in Venezuela, and the facts of the case are strangely misunderstood.

Secretary Gresham dealt with the subject only twice while in office. In each instance he speaks of President Cleveland's views and wishes. Writing to Mr. Bayard under date of July 3, 1894, he

said:

The President is inspired by a desire for a peace-able and honorable adjustment of the existing difficulties between an American State and a powerful transatlantic nation, and would be glad to see the re-establishment of such diplomatic relations between them as would promote that end. I can discorn but two equitable solutions to the present controversy. One is the arbitral determination of the rights of the disputants as the respective successors to the historical rights of Holand and Spain over the region in question. The other is to create a new boundary line in accordance with the dictates of mutual expediency and consideration. The two Governments having so far been unable to agree on a conventional line, the consistent and conspicuous advocacy by the United States and England of the principle of arbitration, and their recourse thereto in settlement of important questions arising between them, make such a mode of adjustment especially appropriate in the present instance, and tais Government will gladly do what it can to further a determination in that sense. A TALK WITH THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER.

Washington, Dec. 8.-Dr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, has not been informed that the reported demand by Great Britain on his Government for \$60,000 as indemnity for the arrest of British subjects within the disputed boundary has been received at Caracas. Minister Andrade, however, says he will undoubtedly be informed after the
matter is placed in President Crespo's hands. He
expressed surprise to-night at the report that Engiand should present such a claim, and stated that it
could be called an ultimatum, as it was an original
demand and there would be much correspondence
and investigation before it could reach that status,
He added that the President of Venezuela and the
people were against yielding to the British in the
present dispute, and they would be very likely to
object to paying an indemnity.

The legation here has not been in receipt of news
in regard to the revolution in the Republic since
the 1st inst., but the Minister says he does not attach any importance to ft, as the present dispatches
state that the fighting is entirely confined to the
frontier. A mail is expected at the legation to-morrow, giving the latest development in Venezuelan
affairs. been received at Caracas. Minister Andrade, how-

CHANGES RECOMMENDED AT WEST POINT Washington, Dec. 8.-The report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy urges Congress to pass an act which will permit the appointment of twenty cadets by the President, one by each Senator and one by each Representative and delegate, increasing the strength of the corps from 371, as now authorized, to 469. It is recommended that the present law regarding examinations for admission to the academy be repealed and the follow-

Appointers to the Military Academy shall be examined under such negulations relative to time, manner, place and subjects of study as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary or tear. The report discusses at length the low standard

for admission to West Point as compared with Yale Harvard, Princeton, Johns Hopkins University of the better colleges of the United States, and the military schools of Europe, and says there seems to be no reason for committing the power of fixing the requisites for admission to the Navai-Academy to the Secretary of the Navy which could not be arged in favor of giving the Secretary of War the same power regarding West Point.

FEEDING ARMY TROOPS. GENERAL RUGGLES CONDEMNS THE SYSTEM OF CONSOLIDATED MESSES. Washington, Dec. 8. (Special).-The subject of

feeding soldiers is one which has attracted the earnest attention of Army officers for a number of Severa; systems have been tried with varying success. A short time ago the idea of having consolidated rather than separate company messes at a number of posts was put in force. The con-solidated mess was thought to have many advantages. It has met with disfavor here of late, nowever. General Ruggles, Adjutant-General of the Army, now comes forward and gives the system an official black eye. He has recommended to the Secretary of War that no more messes of the kind be established. In support of his recommendation the General has written a vigorous communication, in which he says:

General has written a vigorous communication, in which he says:

The consolidated or post mess was at first established at each of the three recruiting depots then in lished at each of the three recruiting depots then in existence. It has since been introduced at a number of posts, and, while it does not lack advocates, the majority of officers do not look upon it with favor, it was intended to provide all the enlisted men at the post with good food, prepared in one place, and with increased economy in expenditures. In operation it is found that more or less dissatisfaction results from divers causes. Complaint is made that the meals, wheeled in cars from the kitchen to remote parts in the dining-room, are often served cold, and never hot, and that everything, cooked in large quantities, tastes alike. The soidier complains to his captain of his food; the captain reports it to the commanding officer; the commanding officer calls up the officer, generally a lieutenant, in charge of the mess; he sends for his steward; the steward represents that the soldier is a grumbler, and that his grievance is without foundation; this statement his grievance is without foundation; this statement his sent to the commanding officer; he informs the captain that the complaint is frivolous; the captain tells the soldier that he has sought redress without success, and the soldier loses confidence in the captain who cannot protect him. To make such a meas successful, the officer in charge must be possessed of qualifications that are to be found only in the most accompalished professional caterers.

A company in barracks taking its meals at the consolidated mess is in the condition of a family that occupies a dwelling-house and sopes out to a hotel for breakfast, dinner and supper. In our service the company and not the regiment is the unit. The company is the family and should have unit of the family and should have unit of the part of the field. Cooking in the field differs from cooking by steam in the consolidated mess. The company

### PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

WORK, IT IS SAID, WILL BE STOPPED ON TRE LEXINGTON-AVE. POWER-HOUSE.

housesmiths now out on strike held a massmeeting at Carendon Hall yesterday afternoon President Lary said that the union had paid out \$3,000 in strike benefits since the strike began, and this by no means represented all the funis, which the union had to fight the Iron League. He thought it best to economize at first in the ex-

thought it best to economize at first in the expenditure of money as much as possible, as by doing so the strike could be prolonged until the besses got heartily sick of it. Miss Fairview turned over to the strike fund \$110 which she had collected, and \$200 was received from another source.

Sympathetic strikes, according to the leaders, will from this out be a prominent feature in the fight between the housesmiths and the Iron League, in addition to the strikes ordered for to-day on the buildings designated in yesterday's Tribune, Lenehan, a walking delegate, said yesterday that a sympathetic strike will be ordered to-day on the Lexington-ave, power-house of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

A PRIEST WHO FAVORS THE MONROE DOCTRINE Father McLaughlin, in his sermon at the Church of the Transfiguration last night, said that there was no telling how soon the good old Monroe Doctrine might be violated by foreign Powers. in view of such a possibility, he advised the young Irish-Americans to join the ranks of the militia, "in-stead of standing on the corners to watch the pro-

CALLED TO HIS DOOR AND SHOT TWICE. James Cozzens, twenty-three years old, colored, No. 4 Elm-st., Yonkers, was shot in the abdomen and breast last evening by James McCrary, also colored, of the same address. McCrary said that Cozzens had insulted his wife. He went to the apartments occupied by Cozzens and called him to the door. After the shooting McCrary ran away, and has not been found. Cozzens is in St. Joseph's Hospital, and his condition is critical.

Kalispell, Mont., Dec. 8 .- Roy Goodwin, one of the rectors of the American Railway Union, who ordered the Great Northern strike November 4, and was tried in the District Court on a charge of destroying railroad property, was last night declared not guilty after the jury had been out eighteen hours. On the first ballot the jury stood six for conviction

FORMING A CHICAGO MINING EXCHANGE.

Chicago, Dec. 8 .- A meeting of the Committee on Membership of the proposed Chicago Mining Ex-change was held yesterday. The reports submitted showed that the applications for membership already exceeded one hundred, the maximum limit for charter members. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday to prepare a report to the General Provisional Committee. The applicants hall from various points, including San Francisco, Denver, Cripple Creek, Butte City, Virginia, Duluth and Chicago. In the membership list are two Chicaso banks. Applications will be received until Tuesday afternoon, when the committee will decide on the selection of the charter members. showed that the applications for membership al-

NO ROOM HERE FOR AHLWARDT.

THE PERSONIFICATION OF STUPID HATRED. From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

It would be well for Mr. Ahiwardt, the personi-fication of a narrow-minded and stupid hatred, to take notice that he is not an agreeable visitor, and to know that he is saved from the utter contempt of complete indifference only by the distinction has acquired by causing vengeful and brutal dis-turbances at home. The sooner he leaves the turbances at home

WILL BE RECEIVED WITH CONTEMPT. From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Herman Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic member of the Reichstag, who has just arrived in New-York to arouse agitation against the Jews in this country, will find that his narrow-minded ideas will be received with the contempt which they deserve.

A MOST UNPLEASANT FELLOW. From The Providence News.

It is hard to recall any one else who is so distinguished—as a hater of any part of his fellowmen. What an unlikable sort of a chap such a man must be! Just think of making harred your hobby! In this world of light and love just think of winning fame because you hate! Ugh! what an unpleasant fellow to have stalking about the earth. A PART AND PORTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The people against whom he is seeking to in-flame public tentiment are a part and portion of the Republic. They help to make and administer our laws; they have been called upon to represent our Government in various capacities abroad; they take part in great public movements; they build hospitals for the relief of the suffering without re-gard to creed, and the presence of a man who seeks to engender hatred of them, or of the members of any race, is an insult to every intelligent and right-minded citizen.

FAILURE AWAITS HIM.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Herr Ahiwardt's mission will prove a miserable failure, after which he will sneak back to his own country a disappointed but wiser man.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD CITIZENS.

From The Wheeling Intelligencer. In this country we have no need of Ahlwardt's peculiar services. The American Jews are not ruining this country. Man for man and woman for woman, they compare favorably with any other element of the population. Taken as a body they are exceptionally good citizens.

AN OFFENSIVE ERRAND.

From The Cleveland Leader. The Nation's sense of justice, strengthened by tests covering many years, makes the German anti-Semitic agitator's errand at once hopeless and offensive. The sooner Ahlwardt finds that he has come to the wrong land and takes himself home the better for all congerned.

> Children Cry for PITCHER'S CASTORIA